

CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

THE TENNESSEE TIMES
OR CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE

CONSOLIDATED
1895

VOL. XXXI.

CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917.

NO. 21

FOOD GROWING MEETINGS

People Urged to Observe Seed Economy and Increase Food Supply.

The series of Farm and Garden meetings that have been held at various points over the county, urging the farmers to grow all the food and feed possible, have not brought out nearly so many people as the importance of the problem would demand. We think the failure of the people to attend more largely is due to two causes, mainly: Our people are now aroused to the vital importance of growing everything possible to feed man and beast and being very busy pushing that work, do not feel it wise or needful to devote to these meetings time that they feel can be more wisely employed working for the production of the crops they are being urged to produce.

That our people are aroused over the question of food production as they never were aroused over any other subject, is beyond a shadow of a doubt. The editor of the Chronicle has made inquiry of hundreds of persons from all parts of the county and nowhere do we learn that the production promises to be less out from every section of the county comes the assurance that food production is being greatly increased.

MEETING AT CROSSVILLE.

The meeting held at Crossville Friday night was to some degree a disappointment, in that Miss Conway, who was expected to be present and address the ladies on the subject of canning and economy in handling and preparing food, failed to arrive; for what reason we have been unable to learn.

She was expected to visit several other points in the county also. At each place where she was to have spoken there were marked evidences of regret and disappointment at her failure to be present.

At the Crossville meeting a county committee was formed with Judge C. E. Snodgrass as chairman and Miss Josephine Rupp, Linaria, as vice chairman. J. E. Converse was named as the head of the committee on Increased Production; Labor, Judge G. P. Burnett; Finance, Cashier J. S. Reed; Distribution, J. L. Burnett; Publicity, S. C. Bishop. At Crab Orchard T. H. Ayles was chosen to co-operate with the county committee for that section and at Linaria J. A. Hale was chosen, while Grassy Cove will be represented by G. W. Davenport and Miss Frances Kemmer. Meetings were held at Taylors Chapel and Pleasant Hill Monday and at Mayland yesterday forenoon, but we have been unable to learn who were appointed at those points.

Prof. R. L. Neal, one of the editors of the Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, was here and gave a very interesting talk to our people. Saturday he was at Linaria and Grassy Cove, accompanied by the editor of the Chronicle. While the message he carried was received eagerly and made a very strong impression on those who heard him, the number in attendance at the meetings was much less than should have been.

He brought out the fact that the supply of food now on hands in the United States is sufficient to feed our people only eight months as against a two year supply at this season in normal times. He further warned the people of this section that they should make a special effort to grow beans, as they are one of the strongest sources of food of any thing grown. He also showed them that since New York, Michigan and California are the principal bean-growing states and that those states are sure to send their surplus food to the allies and to our army, we, in Tennessee, need not expect beans to be shipped into this state in any quantity and for that reason we must grow them or suffer a severe shortage in that important food item.

Prof. Neal said that it is little short of a crime, at this time of extreme shortage of soy beans and cane seed, for any farmer to sow them broadcast for hay. He urged that every one plant them in the row and cultivate and especially see that an abundance of seed is saved for next year. Any

surplus any farmer may have after planting in rows should be sold to neighbors who have not secured any. No higher and more effective patriotic duty can be discharged by any one than to conserve field seeds in this manner. He further warned the people that next year field seeds promise to be very much more scarce than this year and unless farmers make special effort to save seed there will almost surely prove a very serious food and feed shortage; one that will far exceed in seriousness the present. He said that this applied to practically all field seeds.

He further urged that buckwheat be sown in corn at the last working and every possible idle acre be used in that manner. Since it is well understood that buckwheat does well in this section, there is every probability that the largest acreage of that grain ever known here, will be sown this season, as there is yet ample time for preparation.

Prof. Neal is conversant with farm conditions and the soil of this section and has so much confidence in the future of this county that he is now developing a farm near Mayland and plans a little later to move to this county and direct the farm in person.

GROW BUCKWHEAT.

Department of Agriculture Advises Special Effort in That Way This Year.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is urging farmers to make a special effort this year to grow buckwheat to help overcome the heavy wheat shortage.

It is further urged that it be grown for feeding dairy cattle and the home milk cow, even though you have only one or two.

In this section buckwheat grows splendidly. We have recently heard several farmers say they intended to sow it in their corn as well as put it on any idle lands they may have.

The man who does not enjoy buckwheat cakes is hard to find and its food value is large so that when you sit down to nice brown buckwheat cakes you not only have a very excellent meal but you have a food that is strong in sustaining life.

Grow all the buckwheat you can and do not hesitate because threshing facilities are poor for the price is sure to be so high that you can well afford to thresh it out with the old fashioned flail, if necessary, rather than not to have it. You are sure to need it for everyone is now feeling sure that the grip of this war will be felt "at the belt first."

PROMINENT PEOPLE WED.

Dr. E. W. Mitchell and Miss Ethel Keyes Married in Nashville, Monday.

A telegram was received here Monday stating that Dr. E. W. Mitchell and Miss Ethel Keyes had been married in Nashville that day. No special details seem available.

The groom is now superintendent of the eastern hospital for the insane, Lyons View, Knoxville. His home is here and he had been a practicing physician here for several years before his appointment to his present position, about six months ago. It has been rumored that he is desirous of resigning and return to his practice here but the State Board of Control has urged him to remain. It would be no surprise to his friends here if he should sever his connection with the state and return here to his practice at an early date.

He is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and has many friends here and is highly esteemed as a physician by many over the county. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Keyes, is a graduate of Campbell-Hagermann College, Lexington, Ky., and is a capable music teacher. The past two years she had charge of the music department of the Crossville High School and is regarded as a capable instructor and an accomplished lady.

It is probable the bride and groom will make their home here.

REGISTER JUNE 5 FOR ARMY SERVICE

All Men 21 and Under 31 Must Go to Regula Voting Place and Be Enrolled for Possible Service as a Soldier for Uncle Sam.

The blanks have been received by Sheriff Sam Tollett for the military registration and Tuesday, June 5, is the date. All men who are 21 years of age and not 31 or older must go to the regular voting precincts in which they live and there fill in a card that will be given them and be registered as eligible to the selective draft or conscription.

Some persons have thought, and even yet contend, that if a man is in his 31st year he is not subject to the draft. The law reads "21 and 30 years inclusive," which President Wilson has said means that if a man is 21 years of age on June 5 he is subject to registration. If he is not 31 years of age he is likewise subject, provided he is 21 or more.

There is a heavy penalty for those who refuse or neglect to register on the date named. The rolls will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Those who act as registrars will be named by the sheriff and refusal to act lays one liable to fine and imprisonment.

It does not mean, however, that every man who registers will be forced into the army, but it does mean that all will be subject to inspection as to their physical fitness for a soldier at such time as the government may choose to call him.

Owing to the fact that only 500,000 troops are to be raised this time, the examinations will likely be quite rigid and many a man will be refused that would otherwise be accepted if the demands were more pressing.

The only binding requirement now is that all who are within the age limits named shall go to their regular polling places and there fill in a card that will be given them and have their names enrolled. Within a week after the registration is held the list will be forwarded to Gov. Rye and by him forwarded to Washington.

It has been given out that President Wilson will not call the men for examination until about September 1, in order that all men may be left to work at producing food and other necessary things. Yet no one can tell just when the call will be made, it may come in a short time after the registration is completed.

This registration does not apply to foreign-born persons who have never become naturalized citizens of the United States.

Following are the persons appointed to hold the registration at the places indicated:

Crossville, J. D. McClarny, *
Dorton, C. C. Deatherage,
Creston, A. L. Tabor,
Pomona, Fred Washburn,
Pleasant Hill, Buck Cook,
Chifty, M. L. Taylor,
Burgess, James Tucker, *
Jewett, Gaither Hinch,
Flat Rock, Sam Knox,
Grassy Cove, John Kemmer, Jr.,
Linaria, Will Renfro,
Ozone, H. C. Sabine,
Byrds Branch, Willis Watson,
Daysville, T. A. Day, *
Millstone, H. C. Hamby,
Crab Orchard, J. H. Adams * and
N. D. Walker, *
Hebbertsburg, D. E. Hamby,
Forest Hill, C. E. Brookhart,
Genesis, C. H. McCoy,
Isoline, W. C. Elmore, Jr.,
Pugh, E. S. Jones,
Mayland, A. Lee,
Burke, Virgil Hinch.

The names followed by a star are those who have tendered their services free. Those who are not willing to serve free will be paid by the government. All are expected to serve unless something very serious should arise to prevent and in the event any person appointed shall not be able to serve they will be expected to secure some one to serve in their place.

KIDNEY BEANS.

How to Grow and Harvest This Important Food Crop.

By J. C. McAmis, Specialist in Agronomy, Division of Extension, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee.

Beans, bacon and brains are the sinews of this war. Brains must be behind the beans as well as guns. A. A. Deakins, Jonesboro, Tenn., is putting the brains into the beans, and out of several years of experience he has derived a handsome profit and the determination to plant 60 acres this year.

His neighbors are rapidly catching the fever. To know this pioneer in extensive bean production in Tennessee is to respect his opinion, because he has "made good." His record is 20 bushels per acre which are now selling above \$10.00 per bushel. His average yield is 12 bushels.

Patriotism and profit go hand in hand, he says, and one phase of food preparedness lies in an abundant bean supply for next winter.

He heartily agrees with the Experiment Station in the belief that the Kidney Bean is the standard table bean for Tennessee. Its closest competitor is the "Bird Eye," which is a slightly later maturing variety, and is not so well known on the Eastern markets as the Kidney, but is well suited to home use.

The Bunch October is the next choice, but this also is late in maturing and is hardly as good a yielder as the other varieties. The Navy Bean is unsatisfactory—it is a poor yielder here.

Like most Tennessee farms, Mr. Deakins' farm has a variety of soils, and beans can be grown upon any of them. Fertility is the first essential, he says, and fertile soils yield heavier than unfertile ones, but beans, like other legumes, outstrip grains on poor soils.

A loam is better than clay, only because the lighter soils are more favorable to a perfect stand. Young field beans are likely to "break" their necks," as do young soy beans, in trying to force themselves through a crust of clay, therefore, the loam soils are selected first.

Mr. Deakins applies 200 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre and those who have found that other farm crops respond to phosphate on their soils, should follow his example.

Lime is also a great help. Stable manure and other nitrogenous fertilizers would be beneficial, but are not absolutely necessary.

A part of his land which will grow beans this summer, is now in crimson clover from which the seed will be saved. Another part is in wheat, and some in oats. Immediately after these crops are removed, the soil will be prepared for beans. It will be thoroughly disced, then plowed and pulverized. Mr. Deakins contends that the crop of beans may be grown and harvested as easily as a crop of corn. The cost of seed is the only additional item of expense.

HALF BUSHEL TO ACRE.

One-half bushel is sufficient to plant an acre, though a slightly larger amount of seed would be better if they were not so expensive. Beans should be planted in 28 inch cultivated rows. The plants should ordinarily stand 5 inches apart in the row, but if a suitable planter is at hand, three seeds may be dropped in hills 15 inches apart. The "hill method" is preferable, because the plants may assist each other in breaking through the crust. A limited area may be planted by hand, or by the common corn planter, but extensive areas would justify a special planter. The wheat drill does not plant Kidney Beans satisfactorily.

PLANT SHALLOW.

The seed should be planted shallow, one inch deep, and covered with loose soil. Frequent and shallow cultivation should be given until the beans are in bloom. The ordinary 5 plow cultivator or 14 tooth harrow, are splendid implements.

WHEN TO PLANT.

For Kidney beans, early July planting is best. For "Bird Eye" and Oc-

tober, late June is a favorable time. Harvest is in early October when the pods are dry and seed fully ripe. There will still be time to sow the land in wheat or other grain.

A suitable harvesting machine may be had at a moderate cost, but on small areas the plants are pulled by hand and piled, throwing four rows together in heaps about 10 feet apart.

The pulling is done in the morning. In the afternoon, the beans may be taken in, and flailed out, though they may be left in the field a few days without injury provided they are not discolored by rain. In case of rain, the piles should be turned occasionally to hasten drying.

Every available pound of beans of these varieties should be used for seed this year. When the supply of seed is exhausted the common Whippoorwill Pea provides no mean substitute. It yields well and is equally as nutritious as beans.

The welfare of the country and his family demands that every farmer grow as many bushels of beans as he has members in his family, and at least one bushel in addition for the soldier.

PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY

Holds Its 33rd Commencement, Beginning Friday; Nine Graduates.

The closing exercises of Pleasant Hill Academy will commence Friday and close Wednesday of next week. There are nine graduates this year, the list being smaller than last year when there were thirteen.

One of the main features of the commencement week will be the debate between Sparta High School students and Pleasant Hill students.

As the years go by the splendid work this institution is doing comes home to many people over the county more and more strongly. But, as is usually the case with such institutions that in fact, do so much for their communities and exert such an influence for good on the lives of the young people that come within their environments, it is not appreciated as it should be by the people of the county as a whole. In the case of Pleasant Hill Academy, it is a splendid tribute to the institution that it is appreciated most by the people of Pleasant Hill.

A brief outline of the order of exercises follows:

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

At night, Senior Reception.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

7:00 p.m. Debate between Sparta High School and Pleasant Hill Academy. Resolved: "That the Railroads Should be Owned by Private Interests Rather Than by the Government." Affirmative: Pleasant Hill Academy, Harold Denny and Elmer Langford. Negative: Sparta High School, Roscoe Johnson and Joe Jared.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

11:00 a. m. Sermon to graduating class, Rev. C. A. Gleason, pastor of the Congregational church, Grandview, Tennessee.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

7:00 p.m. Recital, Musical Department, Mrs. Whitlow, Director.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

1:30 p.m. Grade Day Exercises.
7:00 p.m. Oratorical Prize Contest. Prize offered by Miss Berna B. Morely, former music director. General subject: "Civic Improvement in Country Communities." Contestants: Neil Spurlock, Elmer Langford, Birch Whitte, Taylor Henry, Clarence Hedgecoth.

8:00 p.m. Entertainment, young people of Pleasant Hill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

9:30 a.m. Graduating Exercises.
2:00 p.m. Alumni Meeting. Wm. Whitlow, Class 1910, President. Mrs. Geo. Stanley, Class 1916, Secretary.

ATLANTA FIRE SWEPT.

A disastrous fire swept Atlanta, Ga., Monday and it is thought ten thousand homes were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at three millions of dollars. Seventy-five blocks of the city were burned. The cause of the fire is unknown.